THE SOLUTION

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
1990

COVER

91-07054/

Manitobans produce about 180,000 tonnes of hazardous waste annually. At present, most of this ends up in our environment. The solution, primarily one of waste management at source, also requires some facilities. Developing a waste management system is not the problem – it is the solution.

HIGHLIGHTS

To support the concept that 85% to 90% of Manitoba's hazardous wastes can and should be managed at source, MHWMC staff provided direct on-site waste management assistance to a large number and variety of waste generators in the industrial, service and institutional sectors. In addition, the Corporation has undertaken research and development work, sponsorship of waste reduction seminars and investigation of source based investment opportunities.

The background work necessary for state of the art environmental and risk assessment work has been initiated.

The Corporation is actively proceeding with both rural and urban siting options for its facilities.

Established as a pilot project in Winnipeg, the year-round hazardous waste collection depot was used by more than 1500 residents who dropped off household hazardous waste during its first year of operation.

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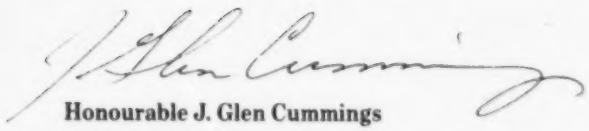
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honourable Dr. George Johnson
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba

May it please your Honour:

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report for the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1990.



Honourable J. Glen Cummings
Minister responsible for the
Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management
Corporation

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY STATEMENT

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation is committed to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality through the development of a hazardous waste management system for the Province. This undertaking is a fundamental element needed to achieve the broader objectives of universal environmental stewardship and sustainable economic development within Manitoba.

To reach these goals, the Corporation uses the following policy objectives as the basis for the performance of its work.

- Minimize waste generation and maximize resource conservation through the promotion and facilitation of waste reduction, recycling, reuse and recovery at source.

- Ensure that all activities involved with the handling, storage, treatment and disposal of waste and residue products are consistent with the protection of public health and environmental quality.

- Earn public approval of the system and its components through open and responsive communication and through public participation in all aspects of their development and operation.

- Encourage economic development through the provision of a cost-effective waste management system and the enhancement of environmentally based enterprises.

- Foster and promote contemporary environmental values and policies through public education and research, as well as by example.

- Assume, in perpetuity, the environmental stewardship of wastes and residues placed in the Corporation's custody.

PROFILE

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation is a commercial Crown corporation established to develop and operate a hazardous waste management system for Manitoba. Its mandate is to provide for the handling of provincially-regulated hazardous wastes from their source through to their treatment and disposal, consistent with high standards of public health, safety and environmental quality.

THE MANITOBA HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT 1990

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

The siting process has begun in earnest. In addition to considering a rural siting option, the Corporation is now working with the Winnipeg City Council, its administration and residents to identify an urban option.

Manitoba, and more specifically Winnipeg, has a problem. More than 80% of Manitoba's hazardous waste is generated in Winnipeg. At present, most of it is not dealt with properly. It ends up in our rivers, landfills and elsewhere in the environment. Our research indicates that the primary environmental concern of Winnipeg residents is the poor water quality of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers. They feel that the common practice of dumping industrial waste into the sewage system is compounding the problem. Winnipeg residents are also concerned about landfill sites that are forced to accept wastes containing environmental contaminants because no alternatives exist.

The solution to the problem is neither complex nor, in the long run, expensive. Continued inaction will result in long term environmental damage. In fact, dealing with the problem now is much cheaper than trying to deal with it later. The solution will reduce current health and safety risks and will result in a significant reduction in the environmental damage that we all are presently inflicting on our environment.

The problem and the solution are often lumped together and confused in the eyes of the public. The public has reached the point of actually fearing waste, particularly hazardous waste. However, they don't seem to fear the risks of pollution that are present right now and, if not dealt with, will have far reaching effects. It is easier to quietly dump wastes or to ignore the dumping of wastes than it is to publicly seek a solution. It is also easier to prevent a hazardous waste management facility from being built than it is to build one. Winnipeg has the most to lose through ongoing environmental contamination. It also has much to gain from a proper waste management system.

IN FACT, DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM NOW IS MUCH CHEAPER THAN TRYING TO DEAL WITH IT LATER.

Our proposed treatment facility constitutes less risk than many well managed rural and urban industries which our society both welcomes and depends on and which are presently in our midst. Our proposed facility will make our industrial and institutional infrastructure sustainable, while reducing our risks from general environmental contamination. It will also enable us to maintain our quality of life.

It is time to stop ignoring the problem hoping it will go away. We cannot, as some have suggested, send hazardous waste north or send it into space. The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation would like to play a major role in solving this problem. We are attempting to gain the public's acceptance of this system and its facilities on the basis of merit. We are appealing to intelligence and reason.

Donald E. Vernon, CA
Chairman, Board of Directors

Nineteen-ninety has been a significant year in the Corporation's development of a comprehensive hazardous waste management system for the province. Work has progressed on all the major components envisioned for this system. We are optimistic the system development phase will be completed by early 1992 and its full implementation can then be undertaken. During the year, we have continued our emphasis on source based management, completed the basic design work for the major off-site facilities required, identified specific options for their siting and initiated the regulatory approval process necessary for their approval.

Our overall priority in developing a provincial hazardous waste management system is to maximize the amount of waste that can be managed at source through reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and on-site treatment. A program is now in place including technical assistance for waste generators and the identification of a number of investment opportunities in source based management in partnership with the private sector. Opportunities are being pursued related to the decontamination and recycling of pesticide containers, the management of industrial paint residues and the on-site treatment of dry-cleaning wastes.

Continuing support for both the On-Site government-industry program which places unemployed professionals in companies requiring environmental management assistance, and the Manitoba Waste Exchange which seeks users for various types of industrial waste, is part of addressing the general waste minimization issue. During the year, the Corporation delivered a range of operational waste management services using small licensed facilities in Winnipeg and Gimli to support both publicly sponsored household hazardous waste collections and commercial services on an as requested basis. In addition to providing needed services, the experience gained contributes to the Corporation's activities related to exploiting source based opportunities and optimizing the system's required off-site developments.

While source based management can accommodate a significant portion of the province's regulated wastes, this will only be possible if supported by off-site facilities. Basic design work on these has been largely completed and was documented in the Corporation's project proposal filed with Manitoba Environment in April. This document initiated the formal regulatory review process. In response to this filing, it is expected that guidelines for the environmental impact assessment (E.I.A.) will be issued by the regulatory authorities in early 1991.

In anticipation of these guidelines and the selection of final candidate sites for these facilities, preliminary work on the scope and methodology of the E.I.A. was initiated during the year. A generic risk assessment of the proposed facilities has been started. During 1991, this work will be completed on a site specific basis and will become part of the final regulatory application.

Finding sites for facilities that can potentially meet both environmental/technical and community acceptance standards remains a significant part of our activities. The process, while time consuming, is providing valuable information to Manitobans in general and to the MHWMC in particular. In early 1990, the Corporation narrowed its siting options to five candidate communities and by year end was actively investigating the feasibility of siting facilities in three. In addition to two rural communities, the City of Winnipeg had invited the Corporation to initiate site screening early in the year.

FINDING SITES FOR FACILITIES THAT CAN POTENTIALLY MEET BOTH ENVIRONMENTAL/TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE STANDARDS REMAINS A SIGNIFICANT PART OF OUR ACTIVITIES.

The year 1991 will be pivotal in the process of developing a system to manage this province's hazardous wastes. It is apparent that Manitobans are seeking a solution to this issue and recognize the collective importance of doing so. The management and staff of the Corporation look forward to being able to present such solutions and to their comprehensive public review and scrutiny.

R.J. Cooke
President and Chief Executive Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIRMAN

Mr. D. E. Vernon

PAST CHAIRMAN

Mr. R. L. Carter

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Mr. N. Ahmad

DIRECTORS FOR TWO YEARS.

EFFECTIVE FEBRUARY 22, 1990:

Ms. S. Burchard
Dr. A. Chow
Mr. T. Edwards

DIRECTOR FOR TWO YEARS.

EFFECTIVE MARCH 19, 1990

Mr. H. MacKay

DIRECTORS FOR TWO YEARS.

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1990:

Mr. G. Gilmour
Mr. H. Gilmour
Ms. B. Hojnocki
Ms. S. Mar
Ms. R. Patterson
Mr. B. Sandercock

MANAGEMENT

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER : Mr. R. J. Cooke

SECRETARY-TREASURER : Ms. C. E. Kaus

MANAGER, SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT : Mr. E. Yee

MANAGER, EXTERNAL AFFAIRS : Mr. A. Richards

MANAGER, ENGINEERING AND OPERATIONS : Mr. J. McCabe

AUDITOR

Provincial Auditor

HEAD OFFICE

226-530 Century Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0Y4

A WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

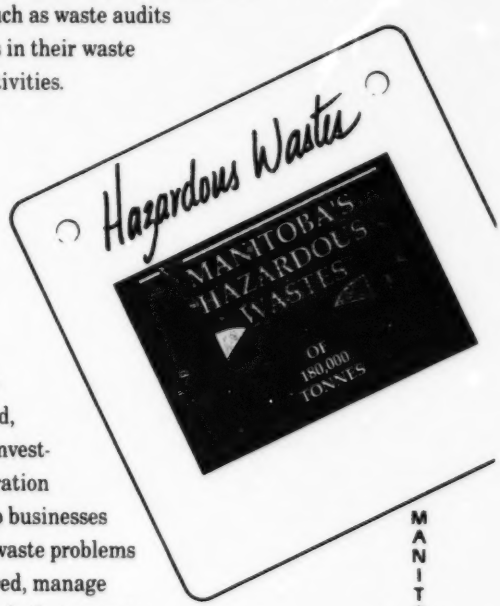
The first task undertaken by the MHWMC was the development of a strategic plan for a hazardous waste management system.

A successful system can be implemented by both the public and private sectors, but should ensure:

- protection of health, safety and environmental quality,
- development with a high degree of public involvement and acceptance,
- highest priority given to managing waste at source including reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and source-based treatment,
- universal accessibility, and
- affordable to its users.

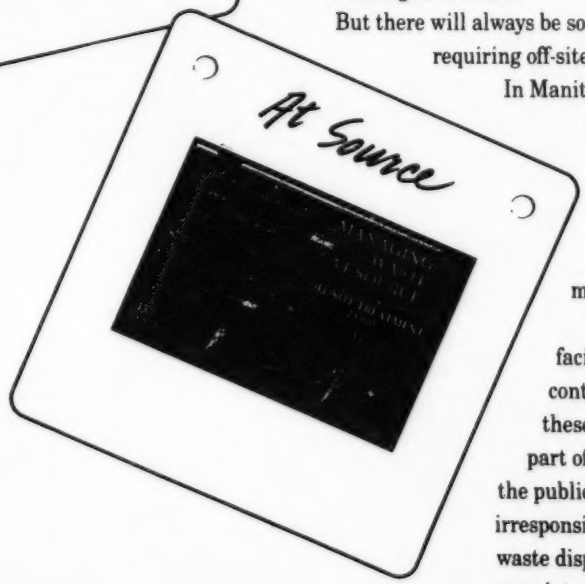
There are two very significant issues to keep in mind regarding Manitoba's hazardous wastes. The first is that at least 80% of the waste is produced in Winnipeg. The second is that most hazardous waste does not have to be created in the first place or can be managed at source. Close to 90% of hazardous waste can be reduced or treated right where it is produced.

Managing waste where it is being created is usually the cheapest alternative and should always be given the first priority. One of the Corporation's roles is to provide technical assistance such as waste audits to companies in their waste reduction activities.



Other roles include education and, potentially, investment. Corporation staff can help businesses assess their waste problems and, if required, manage those materials that cannot be managed at source.

But there will always be some materials requiring off-site management. In Manitoba, these materials comprise about 13% or 23,000 tonnes annually.



Off-site management requires the development of facilities - an extremely contentious issue. While these facilities are only a part of an effective system, the public, for reasons such as irresponsible past and present waste disposal practices, often associates waste management initiatives with the problem rather than with the solution.

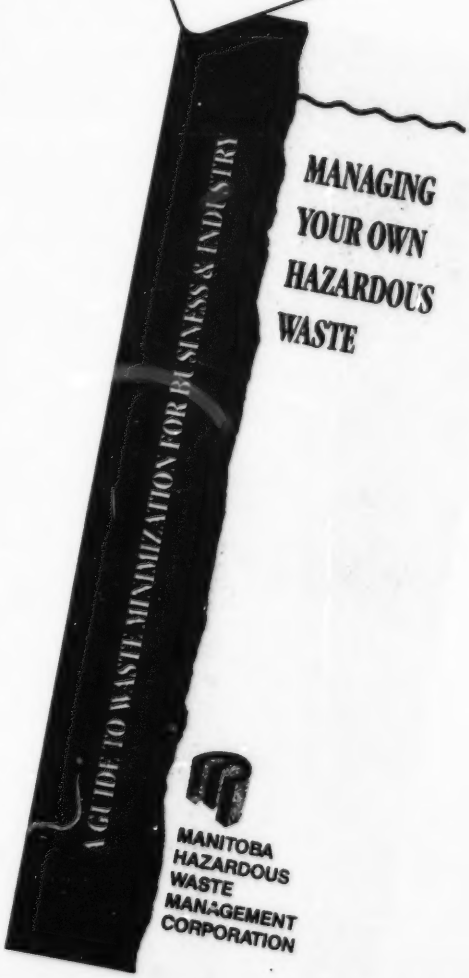
A WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CONTINUED)

Effectively addressing these legitimate concerns must be done as part of a very public process. Education, ongoing communication and the direct involvement of local citizens in the decision-making process associated with the development and operation of these facilities are the key to successful siting. Everyone in the Corporation has been involved in developing relationships with communities. This two-way communication is a necessary part of our business. Without it we will not succeed.

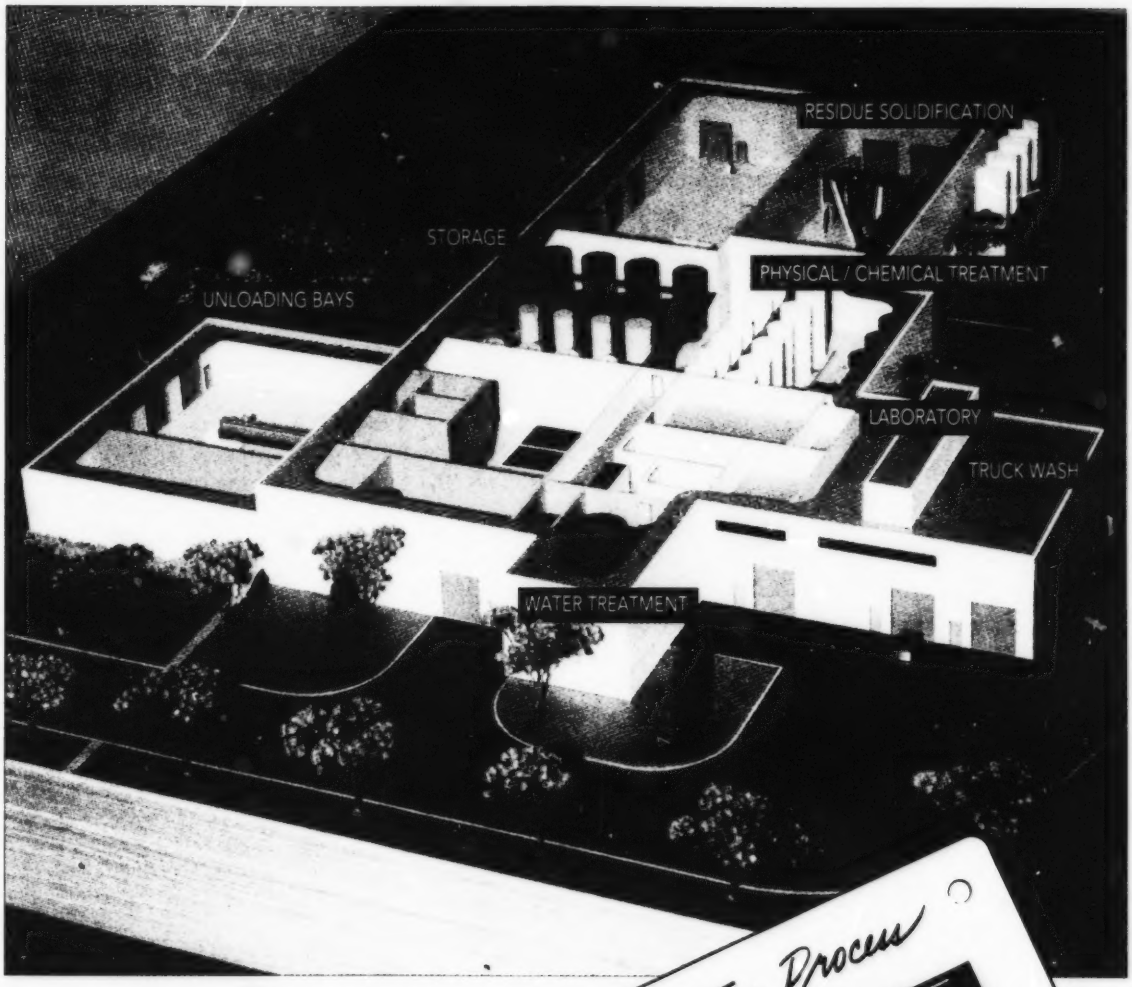
In terms of our mandate, two major facilities are required. One is a storage/transfer facility that would logically be located in or near Winnipeg. This facility, which is not unlike a bulk fuel or chemical storage operation, would accumulate, consolidate and ship material elsewhere for treatment and disposal. Material requiring incineration would be exported to other jurisdictions that possess appropriate facilities.

The second is a physical/chemical treatment plant, similar to a small water treatment facility, whose purpose is to treat inorganic wastes and provide a secure repository for the non hazardous treatment residues. All of the phys/chem processing will take place within a single building. This facility could be combined with the storage/transfer facility or developed separately away from Winnipeg, something that offers a rural economic development opportunity.

This system is being designed to be the minimum size reasonable on the basis that the maximum possible amount of source-based management will take place. The facilities will be small by industry standards.


MANAGING YOUR OWN HAZARDOUS WASTE
A GUIDE TO WASTE MINIMIZATION FOR BUSINESS & INDUSTRY
MANITOBA HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

PROCESSING BUILDING



Above is a model of the central processing building, incorporated facilities for the receipt, sampling, analysis, temporary storage and processing of inorganic wastes.

FACILITY DESIGN

Following the initial engineering design work undertaken in 1989, the Basic Design Specification (BDS) for the proposed facilities is now complete. It provides detailed information with respect to facility infrastructure requirements, process description and associated treatment technologies. It comprises the baseline information necessary to proceed to the detailed design stage. The BDS also provides information for the risk assessment and environmental impact assessment work.

The design, to this point, has been undertaken with flexibility and adaptability as prime considerations to allow incremental development with a basic infrastructure that provides a common high standard of care and assurance. As such, the facilities that are ultimately developed will reflect the immediate need, and will be justified on the basis of market demand and economic viability.

WINNIPEG DEPOT

In December, 1989, the MHWMC began operating a year round hazardous waste collection depot. This facility was established as a pilot project primarily to service householders in Winnipeg. The depot is open between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturdays. Householders can use it as often as necessary at no charge.

During its first full year of operation in 1990, more that 1500 Winnipeggers used the depot to drop off more than 37 tonnes (about 215 drums) of household hazardous waste. About one-third of this is used motor oil, one-third is paint and the rest is a variety of cleaners, herbicides, pesticides and other waste dangerous goods found around the home.

As a pilot project, the depot has been shown to be able to effectively deal with a large amount of household waste. The concept of bringing in a purpose-built, self-contained portable structure has been proven. It provides a model for expanded services throughout the province as part of the system's regional collection infrastructure. The experience has also indicated efficiencies and savings that can be made in both capital and operating costs. The types and quantities of materials that have been brought in during 1990 have indicated substantial potential for waste minimization. The Corporation has been seeking non-profit users for much of the waste paint and building materials such as glues. Our next year of operation will provide interesting results on this unique household hazardous waste reduction and recycling project.

In addition to the Winnipeg HHW activities, the MHWMC supported and serviced nineteen community-sponsored Household Hazardous Waste Days in urban, rural, northern and southern communities throughout Manitoba.

SERVICES FOR WASTE GENERATORS

The focus of the generator services program was on-site waste management and minimization. MHWMC staff provided waste management assistance on about 200 occasions during 1990. Staff members conducted a number of waste audits and pilot studies on waste minimization. The Corporation co-sponsored and hosted waste management seminars in Winnipeg and Brandon. Given their success, these seminars will be continued in 1991.

More specific projects included joint studies investigating the efficiencies of various methods of cleaning contaminated agricultural chemical containers. The Corporation is also working with groups such as the dry-cleaning and metal plating industries to investigate collective means of managing their wastes. For example, the Corporation, in participation with a major paint manufacturer, is developing the technology to transform paint sludge from the metal fabrication and finishing industry into a fuel source, with the intent of minimizing disposal costs to Manitoba industry.

The commercial waste management activities were expanded in 1990 in order to develop a more comprehensive data base on the overall waste market and specific market needs.

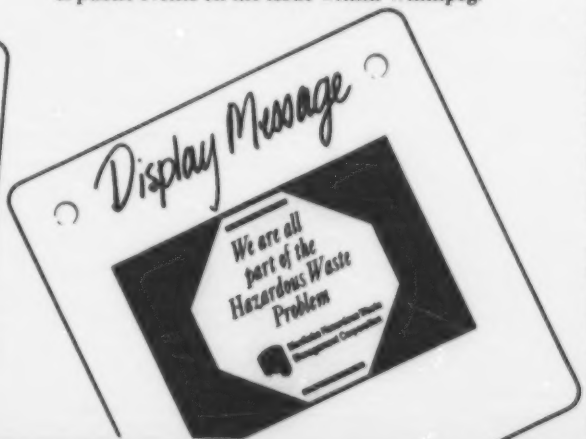
THE FOCUS OF THE GENERATOR SERVICES PROGRAM WAS "ON-SITE" WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MINIMIZATION. STAFF PROVIDED ASSISTANCE ON ABOUT 200 OCCASIONS DURING 1990.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Almost every one of the Corporation's activities involved substantial two-way communication with individuals, interest groups and the public in general. This took place in both rural and urban Manitoba and covered issues ranging from siting and waste minimization to sustainable development and household chemical non-toxic alternatives. In order to gain an acceptance of an integrated hazardous waste management system as part of the solution to an existing problem, an open dialogue with the public, specifically those having a direct interest in it, must be established. This involves providing information to the public in addition to soliciting their involvement and ultimately their direct participation in the development and operation of the system. As part of the siting, waste reduction and general information activities, Corporation staff participated in more than 150 presentations including meetings, open houses, school and university classes, conferences, associations and municipal councils.

Siting activities in rural areas included working with several Community Advisory Committees (CAC's). Two referendums on the issue of continuing siting activities lost in close votes. At year end, CAC's were active in the R.M. of Montcalm and the L.G.D. of Pinawa.

Following the invitation of Winnipeg's City Council to consider the city as a potential host community for facilities, a major public consultation program was undertaken to assess public concerns and interest in the project. During 1990 the Corporation made some eighty presentations to stakeholder groups, co-sponsored eight open houses and participated in a variety of public events on the issue within Winnipeg.



PUBLIC CONSULTATION (CONTINUED)

Public response has, with some exceptions, been positive. Once Manitobans in both rural and urban areas have some information about the issues and means of dealing with them and have had their own questions answered, they have shown a concern about present waste management practices and an understanding that everyone must be part of the solution. Concern in areas close to the potential sites about levels of risk and equity in the siting process is recognized. Many of the questions can only be answered during detailed site evaluation and impact assessment studies with the active involvement of community members.

Independent focus group research has shown Winnipeg residents to be very concerned about environmental issues, particularly river water quality and chemicals entering the rivers from sources within the city. Following discussions of the issues and means of dealing with them, there was general agreement that Winnipeg, as the source of most of Manitoba's hazardous waste, has most of the responsibility for dealing with it.

The Corporation's "What are Household Hazardous Wastes?" pamphlet, adapted by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, was reprinted for national distribution. A display focussing on household hazardous waste was developed and has been used extensively during 1990.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 1990

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REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL AUDITOR'S OFFICE

To the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba

We have audited the balance sheet of Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation as at December 31, 1990 and the statements of operations and deficit, and changes in cash resources for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the corporation as at December 31, 1990 and the results of its operations and deficit and changes in its cash resources for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies described in note 2 to the financial statements.

F.H. Jackson, CA
Provincial Auditor

Winnipeg, Manitoba
February 15, 1991

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Report of the Chairman of the Audit Committee

On behalf of the audit committee, whose members I thank for their time and effort, I am pleased to report that the audit committee met six times during 1990 to direct the financial and management audit of the Corporation's activities. The committee continued to review and update the corporate financial and administrative controls.

H. MacKay

Report of the Chairman of the Personnel Committee

In 1990, the committee reviewed and updated the personnel policies and human resource management system as well as undertaking its yearly review of the Corporation's compensation system.

I would like to thank the personnel committee members and staff for joining the committee and assisting the continuing and progressive MHWMC human resource management.

N. Ahmad

BALANCE SHEET *As at December 31, 1990 (with 1989 figures for comparison)*

ASSETS	1990	1989
CURRENT		
Cash	$40,957	$418,714
Accounts receivable and accruals	52,139	67,644
Prepaid expenses	6,199	6,634
Inventory, at cost	5,376	6,284
Total current assets	104,671	499,276
FIXED ASSETS (Note 4)		
Vehicle	8,320	11,886
SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT (Notes 2b,3)	5,193,688	3,224,352
TOTAL ASSETS	$5,306,679	$3,735,514
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$156,722	$236,248
Accrued interest due to the Province of Manitoba	101,527	27,980
Unearned revenue	210	210
Total current liabilities	258,459	264,438
LONG-TERM		
Advances from the Province of Manitoba (Note 5)	3,250,000	1,350,000
Unearned revenue	420	630
Total long-term liabilities	3,250,420	1,350,630
EQUITY		
Share Capital (Note 5)	2,500,000	2,500,000
Authorized 350,000 shares for a maximum consideration of $35,000,000		
Issued and fully paid - 25,000 shares		
Deficit	702,200	379,554
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	$5,306,679	$3,735,514

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

D.E. Vernon
Chairman

G.H. MacKay
Chairman-Audit Committee

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND DEFICIT

Year ended December 31, 1990 (with 1989 figures for comparison)

	1990	1989
PUBLIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (Note 6)		
Contribution from other organizations	$ –	($9,940)
General and administrative expenses		
Wages and benefits	85,137	40,657
Indirect expenses	25,742	15,313
Direct operating expenses	130,180	84,921
Net public waste management program expenditures	241,059	130,951
OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS (Note 7)		
Revenues		
PCB management	(4,927)	(29,750)
Hazardous waste management	(118,228)	(58,144)
General and administrative expenses		
Wages and benefits	70,651	57,832
Indirect expenses	39,439	45,114
Direct operating expenses	94,652	41,584
Net operational waste management program expenditures (surplus)	81,587	56,636
NET LOSS FOR THE YEAR	322,646	187,587
DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	379,554	191,967
DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	$702,200	$379,554

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CASH RESOURCES

As at December 31, 1990 (with 1989 figures for comparison)

CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR)	1990	1989
Operating Activities		
Loss from Operations	($322,646)	($187,587)
Items not requiring cash outflows		
Depreciation	3,566	5,094
	(319,080)	(182,493)
Changes in Working Capital		
Accounts receivable and accruals	15,505	(61,494)
Inventory, at cost	908	(386)
Prepaid expenses	435	(884)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(79,526)	(64,686)
Accrued interest due to the Province of Manitoba	73,547	27,980
Unearned revenue	(210)	840
	10,659	(98,630)
	(308,421)	(281,123)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES		
Vehicle	–	(895)
System Development (Notes 2b, 3)	(1,969,336)	(1,752,563)
	(2,277,757)	(2,034,581)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of share capital	–	600,000
Advance from the Province of Manitoba	1,900,000	1,350,000
CASH (REQUIRED) PROVIDED	(377,757)	(84,581)
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	418,714	503,295
CASH, END OF YEAR	$40,957	$418,714

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 1990

1. STATUS OF THE CORPORATION

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation was established as a Crown Corporation under the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation Act S.M. 1986, c.10. Under the provisions of the Act, the Corporation will establish and operate a hazardous waste management system which will safely dispose of hazardous waste in accordance with regulations and standards prescribed by the Province of Manitoba. The Corporation also promotes protection of health and safety and the preservation of the environment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Reporting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

b) Amortization of System Development

System development costs, including related general and administrative costs, are capitalized to reflect the Government's investment in the development of the Province's hazardous waste management system. The investment will be amortized over the useful economic life of the facility when it becomes operational.

c) Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed on the declining balance to amortize the cost over the estimated useful life.

3. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The transactions pertaining to the system development costs are as follows:

	1990	1989
Opening Balance for Year:	$3,224,352	$1,471,789
Office Operating	1,361,909	1,074,580
Source Based Management & Market Identification	21,757	17,492
Facilities Development	190,445	289,737
Site Selection & Assessment	207,221	234,589
External Affairs - Open Houses	188,004	136,165
Closing Balance for Year:	$5,193,688	$3,224,352

4. FIXED ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	1990 Net	1989 Net
Vehicle	$16,980	$8,660	$8,320	$11,886

The depreciation expense of $3,566 is allocated to operational waste management programs ($1,783) and public waste management programs ($1,783).

5. CAPITAL AUTHORITY

The Government of the Province of Manitoba has authorized the following amounts for funding the Corporation's activities.

		AMOUNT DRAWN	
Authority	Amount Authorized	To Purchase Shares	To Obtain Interest Bearing Advances
The Loan Act (2) 1986	$2,500,000	$2,500,000	
The Loan Act 1988	$2,200,000		$2,200,000
The Loan Act 1989	$2,100,000		$1,050,000
The Loan Act 1990	$1,211,000		

The Corporation was originally established without share capital with funding provided by interest bearing advances from the Government of the Province of Manitoba. Amendments to the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation Act on July 17, 1987 provided for up to 350,000 shares to be issued for a maximum consideration of $35,000,000. On February 4, 1988, by Order-in-Council 111/88, the outstanding interest bearing advances were retroactively converted into shares held by the Minister of Finance of Manitoba. Under Order-in-Council 111/88, the Corporation issued share certificates to the Minister of Finance in exchange for equity financing.

Since August, 1989, the Corporation has received advances which bear interest at rates equivalent to the bank prime lending rate. The advances are repayable at any time in whole or in part at the option of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

6. PUBLIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Waste Disposal and related expenses incurred by the Corporation for funding public services were previously provided by the Department of Environment.

7. OPERATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The Corporation provides waste management services related to PCB waste management, general waste brokerage and services to regulatory authorities.

8. INCOME TAX

The Corporation is owned by the Government of the Province of Manitoba and is therefore exempt from income tax.

9. LEASES

The Corporation is committed to a five-year lease with A & L Realty Limited for office space at 530 Century Street. The remaining lease obligation is as follows:

1991 $ 69,455
1992 $ 23,152

10. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The Corporation is currently mainly economically dependent on the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

11. IMPUTED INTEREST COST INFORMATION

The following information is supplied in accordance with the request of the Minister of Finance.

The annual borrowing cost to the Government for the average investment of $2,500,000 in share capital at the weighted average rate of 10.6% paid by the Government in respect of its accumulated debt is $262,500.

12. CASH HELD ON BEHALF OF THE CORPORATION CLIENTS

The Corporation holds $6,984 on behalf of clients in lieu of irrevocable letters of guarantee to cover the future handling, treatment and disposal costs of PCB contaminated material. This amount has not been reflected in these financial statements.

13. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the 1989 figures have been reclassified to conform with the 1990 presentation.

PUBLIC INFORMATION PRODUCED DURING 1990 AND DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE CORPORATION

MHW/MC PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation Third Annual Report, 1989.

Project Proposal for the Major Facilities Required for a Provincial Hazardous Waste Management System. April, 1990.

Site Screening Investigations in the City of Winnipeg. June, 1990.

R.M. of Montcalm Areas of Greatest Interest Map.

L.G.D. of Pinawa Areas of Greatest Interest Map.

Generator Services Index 1990.

Managing Your Own Hazardous Waste: A Guide to Waste Minimization for Business & Industry.

The Waste Paper. Volume 2 Number 1.

TECHNICAL PAPERS

B. Connell, **The Consultative Process for Siting a Hazardous Waste Management Facility in Manitoba: Experience from Manitoba Communities.** Proceedings of the 12th Canadian Waste Management Conference, St. John's, October 1990.

R. J. Cooke, **Developing a Consensus on Siting Controversial Waste Management Facilities.** North Dakota Solid Waste Symposium, Bismark, October 1990.

R. J. Cooke, **Facilities Design and Siting in Hazardous Waste Management.** Proceedings of the Canadian Public Works Association Conference, Winnipeg, May 1990.

A. Downey-Franchuk, **Household Hazardous Waste Education at the Elementary Level.** World Environment, Energy and Economic Conference, Winnipeg, October 1990.

R. Edmunds, **Minimization of Hazardous Wastes.** World Environment, Energy and Economic Conference, Winnipeg, October 1990.

A. Richards, **Using Co-Management to Minimize Conflict.** Proceedings of the International Symposium on Hazardous Materials/Wastes: Social Aspects of Facility Planning and Management, Toronto, October 1990.

TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS PRODUCED BY CONSULTANTS

InterGroup Consultants Limited. **Economic Impact Study of the Proposed Manitoba Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility in Hamiota, Manitoba.** Prepared for the Hamiota Community Advisory Committee.

Roland/Weir Realty & Appraisal. **Land Value Protection Program for Hamiota and Region.** Prepared for the Hamiota Community Advisory Committee.

A. Yassi, J. Weeks and A. Kraut. **Health Concerns and Hazardous Waste.** Prepared for the Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation.

Corporation staff members have written a significant number of articles for municipal, business, co-operative and educational periodicals and assisted in the preparation of a household hazardous waste video produced by University of Manitoba students. Staff members have also given presentations to environmental, sustainable development, waste management and other relevant conferences and seminars.

RECYCLED PAPER

The Manitoba Hazardous Waste Management Corporation has, from its beginning, sought out and used paper containing as high a recycled content as reasonably possible given source, price and quality. Many of the paper manufacturers are now responding to the demand for recycled paper.

All paper contains some recycled fibres from the manufacturing process within the mill. Some types also contain a combination of materials such as: post-consumer waste recovered from users, paper waste from envelope and other paper supply manufacturers, wood chips, sawdust, and cotton from clothing manufacturers. Since all may be claimed to be "recycled" or to "contain recycled fibres" it is important for the consumer to be aware of the precise content of the paper being purchased. Very often the look and feel of a type of paper will relate more to whether it was bleached or how it was manufactured than to its recycled content.

This annual report is printed on paper containing a minimum of 15% post-consumer waste. The bulk of the report has a 60% total waste content while the flyleaf contains 100% deinked, recycled fibre.

EN FRANÇAIS

La Corporation manitobaine de gestion des déchets dangereux a fait traduire plusieurs de ses documents en français. Toute personne désirant que d'autres documents soient publiés en français est priée de se mettre en rapport avec la Corporation.